

# SPEECHES

SPOKEN

In GUILD-HALL

Upon Thursday-night,

Octob. 27. 1642.

Printed in the same order they were spoken: one after another,

B T

*The Lord Wharton, Master Strode,*

*The Earl of Pembroke, The Earl of Holland,*

*The Lord Say.*

Also a Letter from Master Secretary Nicholas, to the  
Earle of Cumberland.



London, Printed for G. Lindsey. Octob. 31. 1642.

*The Lord Wharton his Speech.*

**M**

Y Lords and you the Aldermen, and the Commons of this City, in a businesse of the very greatest consequence & concernment it was very well known to my Lo: Generall, that you could not but be full of great expectations, and my L. had accordingly to His duty taken care for to give information to the Parl. to those that had shew'd him, of what had proceeded: in the very next place it was his particular respect to this City, to my Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Common Councell, and all the Commons of this City, that they might likewise be acquainted with the success of that businesse, towards which they themselves had bin at so much expences, and had shew'd so much love and kindness in all the proceedings of this businesse, for that purpose, because those Letters might be uncertaine, and might miscarry, there being great interception of them, the Forces of the Armies being close together, my Lord thought fit to send M. Strode, a Member of the House of Commons, and my selfe, and certainly whatsoever shall be related by us to you, it will be good news, or else we should not willingly have undertaken the bringing of it, and for the truth of it, though we already heare that there are those that have so much malignity as to oppose it, yet the certainty of it will cleare it selfe, and therefore there shall need no Apologies to be made, but that which shall be said to you, shall be the truth, and nothing but the truth, in a very cleere way of relation of what hath past.

Gentlemen, I shall open to you as neere as I can, as it comes within my memory, those things of circumstance which are worthy the taking notice of, and one in the first place shall be the occasion why so many of the Forces were not then upon the place, which you will finde to be upon very good ground and reason, for the preservation of the Countries that were behind, and of this City, which is the particular thing in the care, and now under the diligence of my Lo: Generall, to preserve. There was left at Hereford which lies upon the confines of Wales, a Regiment of Foot under the command of my Lo: of Stamford, and a Troop or two of Horse, that the power of Wales might not fall in upon Gloucestershire, and upon the river of Severn, and so upon the West. There was likewise left at Worcester (which you all know how it is seated upon the river of Severne, and what advantage it hath to intercept all force that shall come from Shrewsbury downe into the West) a Regiment of my Lord Saint Johns, and Sir John Merricks. There was for the safety of Coventry (for that was a towne it was likely the King might have laid upon) the Regiment of my Lo: Rochford; but it seems that his Excellence the E. of Essex his Army did so quickly come up to the Kings, that the King thought it not w. y fit or advantageous for him to spend any time upon those places, for certainly they would have very quickly been relieved, so that the King slept by Warwick and Coventry, which otherwise we conceive they were townes he had as good an eye upon as any other townes in the whole Kingdome, excepting this. There was likewise occasion upon the suddennesse of my Lords march, a Regiment of Foot, one under the command of a Gentleman you all know, Col: Hampden, and the other under the command of Col: Grantham, with some 10. or 12. Troops of Horse, and these were but one dayes march behind, and upon the occasion of bringing up some powder, and amunition, and Artillery, which my Lord would not stay for, purposely upon his diligence and desire that there should not be an houre lost in pursuing after that Army, and that he might make all hast in coming up to this towne, and his desire to make hast to keepe with that Army was such, that he kept for two or three dayes together a dayes march before that Army; and so there being another Regiment lodged in Banbury, occasionally for their owne safety, there was with my Lord when this battle was fought upon the Lords day, 11. Regiments of Foot, and about the number of 35. or 37. or 40. Troops of Horse; that which makes me say this to you is partly for your satisfactions, that you may know the reasons of the things are past, and partly that you may give the more glory to God for his blessing, and for his preservation of that remnant of the Army which was together, being about 11. Regiments of Foot, and a matter of 35. or 40. Troops of Horse.

Vpon the Saturday at night, upon a very long march (for they came not in till 9. or 10. a clock at night



night) the Army came to Kenton, and the next morning about 7. a clock (though all that night there was newes came that the King was going to Banbury) we had certaine information he was coming down a hill, which is called Edge Hill, which hath some advantage by nature for Foote, and breast-works, and such things as these are; and that Hill the Kings Armie came downe at that time (that Armie which goes under the pretence of being raised for him, and by his authority, for and against the Parlt.) his Army coming downe, my Lo: of Essex presently drew out into the field, and drew his Army into a place of as good advantage as possibly he could, though the other Armie had the advantage by the hill, which they were possessed of before, and at the beginning of the day the wind it was against us, and was for the advantage of the other Army. The preparation on both sides was for the making of them ready for fight, and the Kings coming downe the hill was so long, that there was nothing done till 4. in the afternoone. And Gentlemen I shall tell you the worst as well as the best, that you may know all, and that when you have known the worst, you may finde it in your judgements, to give the more praise to God for his mercy, after there was so much probability of having such an ill successe.

After that we had shot 2. or 3. Peices of Ordinance, they began for to shoot some of theirs, and truly not long after, before there was any neere execution, there was 3. or 4. of our Regiments fairly ran away. I shall name you the particulars, and afterwards name you those that did the extraordinary service, whereof you will find those of this City to have been very extraordinary instruments. There were that ran away, Sir William Fairfax his Regiment, Sir Henry Cholmdeys, and my Lord Mandevils, and to say the plain truth my own: These ran away.

Gentlemen, you see by this time I am like to tell you the truth, I hope of every thing, but yet I must say this, that though they did so, yet I hope there will be very convenient and very good number of them got together again, that may shew themselves in better condition, and better way of service then yet they have done. I hope so, and by the blessing of God it may be so, for they are but young Souldiers, and we have seen very good experience of some of them, that have this last Battaille done very extraordinary and gallant service, not long after there was a charge upon the left wing of the Horse, and there I conceive there was a matter 18 or 19. Troopes, and truly I cannot say they did so well as they should, though I hope there are not many of them cut off neither, but that they will be brought together again to do very good service hereafter, but so it is they had the worst of it, and by this you will see that at the beginning of the day we might think it would not prove so well as it pleased God it did afterwards in the close of the day, for four Troopes were divided, and one part of the Horse were not in good order, but it pleased God now to shew himselfe, for after they had past the left wing of our Horse, I cannot say it was in any Hands but Gods own Providence, the Horse that had past through them followed them in part, and went to the Town where all our baggage was; the baggage of the Officers and the private persons of the Army, not they of the Artillery, but the Colonells Carts and the Captains Carts, and such provision as that, and there they took a baite upon our pillage, and fell a plundering all that while the rest of the Army was fighting, and indeed my Lord Generall had some more losse then ordinary by some clothes and mony, he had there, but we may thank God they were away, for thereby the rest of the Army had the better opportunity to do that service they did.

My Lord Generall himselfe upon this extremity did begin to shew himselfe to be more then an ordinary man, and indeed I thinke more then I have heard tell of any man, for he charged up at severall times, once with his own troope of Horse as I remember, but I am sure with his own Regiment of Foote which was raised here in Essex, and though so many ill passages happened before with his own providence and encouragement, and the encouragement of others, his own troope of Horse fell upon the Kings own Regiment, (which they had most hopes of) which they called the red Regiment, after a sore and bitter fight (for to give them their due, they fought very well, those of my Lord of Essex his Regiment, and those Horse I spake of before) they killed the Kings Standard bearer Sir Edward Varney, they tooke the Kings Standard which was raised up against the Parliament, and it was brought my Lord Generall, and he delivered it to a servant which was not so carefull as he ought to have been, but it was not taken by force, but by the carelesnesse and negligence of some persons, but it was gotten by force and lost thus. They tooke likewise the Kings Generall prisoner, and caried him away, they tooke prisoner my Lord Generalls Sonne, my Lord Wil-



longby, that person you have heard so much of, and been so well acquainted with here, Col. Larryford which should have had the Tower, he was likewise taken prisoner, and his brotheraine, and Sir Edward Stradling prisoner, and divers others of quality, My L. Awberney, and Col. Vavasour, and Sir Edward Munro a Scotchman of great quality, while these were upon this service I must give the right to divers other of the Officers of the Horse which were upon the right Wing, they did extraordinary service too, that was my Lord of Bedford himself who did very gallantly, and Sir Will. Belfore the late Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Philip Stapelton, and all the troope which formerly had been under some other kinde of report, they did extraordinary service, kept entirely to their charge, and though they were long under the power of the other Canons there were some shot of Canon shot against them, and they stood still, and God be thanked not a man of them hurt, yet there was likewise very extraordinary service performed by my Lord Gray and Sir Arthur Harelog, who indeed was a helpe for to give a great turne to the day by cutting off a Regiment of the Kings which was called the blew Regiment, and there were many other Gentlemen of great worth, that did very extraordinary service too, I would not have you understand that others did not do it, because I remember not their names, for I speak to you now but on the sudden; but there were divers others did very great service, only those I have named that come to my memory, and you will heare more of the rest upon other occasions; upon the close of the day we know it for certain, that the best Regiment of the Kings was cut off, and the next his best Regiment, which was that was under my Lord of Lincolne; there was all the prisoners taken I told you off, there were those persons of quality slain I told you off, and there was as we conceive (this I tell you upon information, as we conceive, and are informed by the Country men that saw them bury the dead next day, and bring them up into heaps, there was as is informed, and conceived) about 3000 of theirs slain, and we cannot believe, nor we cannot have any information, to give us reason to believe that there was above 300 of ours slain; And this was to be observed of Gods Providence in this dayes work, that though it began so improbably, yet before the close of the night, which was two houres, (for they began to fight indeed, but about foure a Clock,) we had got the ground, that they were upon, we had gotten the wind, and we do not know, nor by information conceive, that there was twenty men of ours killed, by all the Kings Cannon; when it was night there could be no more fighting, we drew our Forces together, and so likewise did the King; they were then but at a reasonable distance, it may be three times, or six times or some such distance of this roode; but in the night the Forces of the King withdrew up towards the Hill from whence they came, and my Lord Generall amongst others sent my selfe for to bring on those Forces which I told you were a dayes march behind, (which was Colonell Hamden, and Colonell Grantham, and those troopes of Horse, and the Artillery,) and sent to bring them up to him; and about one a Clock at night, or two a Clock, those Forces came to my Lord Generall, and joyned with the rest of the Army, and when the King had drawn his Forces up the Hill, my Lord Generall drew us a matter of halfe a mile, or three quarters of a mile further from the Hill, that he might be out of the power of the Cannon; there we stood to our Arms all the night, and in the morning drew our selves out againe into the fields but we heard no more newes of the other Army, more then we saw some scattering men, of some three or four troopes of Horses on the top of the Hill, which came to bury the dead, and take away some of their Cannon, and such things as those were, but they came no more down the Hill, neither that day, nor on tuesday, though there were divers reports came to us in the Army, and I believe came hither, that there was fighting on monday, and Tuesday, yet there was no fighting, for the King kept on the top of the Hill, and we came away on Tuesday at four a Clock; so that we can assure you there was no more action, then was on the Lords Day.

Gentlemen, I shall after I have declared this narration to you, say no more then this, that certainly my Lord Generall himselfe hath deserved as much in this service, for his pains, and for his care and for the particular successe that was upon it, as truly I thinke ever any Gentleman did; and in the next place, that as God of his own immediate providence did thus declare himselfe for the quynning of his own cause, so you will not forget to apply your selves to God, to give him the glory, and to entreat his blessing upon the future successe.

Master



*Master Strode his Speech*

**G**entlemen all, as this noble Lord hath told you, my Lord Generall hath sent him up to you, to give you a cleare information of what was done: he hath given you so cleare a one, that there is little left for me to say to you, only my attestation, and that needs not, had that been all, I should have said nothing but in the enumeration of those Regiments that did run away, and of his own, I must needs say thus much, when they all were away, he stayed with us in the service all that night; this I hold it my duty to this honorable person, it was modestly in himselfe to say nothing.

I shall crave leave a little further, to make you some observation, that as God did this great work and we ascribe to him the honour, so you will looke upon the persons by whom he did it; In the first place, you have heard when as it was 1000 to one but that we had lost the day by running away of the Troope of Horse, and the foure Regiments, and then the Generall did draw up his own Regiment, and then did God begin in them to shew his own work, and it was not only in them, but by a Regiment raised in Essex, and another Regiment raised in this City under the command of Master Hollis and another Regiment of my Lord Brookes, which had the day upon them; these were the men that were ignominiously reproached by the name of Round-heads, and by these Round-heads did God shew himselfe a most glorious God; And truly (Gentlemen) they that will report to you the Number of our dead, farther then we have reported them to you, must find them many miles from the Army, and then they were men that run away so far, that it was no matter who killed them; for our men that we could find any where about the place, we cannot finde in all (nor think) above 300, and you'll say, they were well lost that run away; the boldest men of them that stood were few lost, and they that were so lost were lost with a great deale of honour; and I believe, you will have them in more reputation, then they that live and run away; so that truly I can say no more to you, in such a cause as this is, that you have undertaken with your purses, and with your persons, God hath shewed himselfe with us, be you but courageous and we never need doubt and so we say all.

*The Earle of Pembroke his Speech*

**M**y Lord Maje, and you Gentlemen of the City, I am commanded and the reason that makes me trouble you at this time with saying any thing, is by reason of a Letter, I have received from the Committee, which I think is a Letter of some consequence, and fitting for you to see; therefore I am to tell you, that I have not the boldnesse to say thing to you, but truly though I say little, and have a bad tongue yet, I have ever had so good a heart to this business, that I shall ever live and die in it.

Gentlemen, you have shewed your selves like brave and noble Citizens; you have done it with that noblenesse, with that alacrity, with that love to God, King, and Parliament, that none of your Ancestors before you never shewed more love, nor care, nor zeale, nor performed that you have done better: I have only this to say to you, If the times are such (not that I think there is any great perill in the Kings Army now, for they have told you nothing but truth) yet when you have seen this Letter, you will finde there is very good cause for you to crown this worke, which must be by following it, with the same zeale, love, care, and noblenesse, and Alacrity, which if you do, you may well crowne your selves with the name of a glorious City; and none more.

*The Letter for his Excellency the Earle of Cumberland, Lord Generall*

*of His MAJESTIES forces in the North.*

**M**y very good Lord, your Lordships of the twentieth of this month I have received by Stockdale, and have read it to His Majesty; who willed me to signifie to your Lordship, that he is wel pleased with your Lordships continuing of the Sheriffe in his place, albeit he sent a Writ for his discharge: his Majesty takes a special notice of your Lordships vigilancy and care in the trust he hath reposed in your Lordships, as he hath by many very gracious expressions declared at several times, openly, upon conference of your business in that Country: Tour Lordships care of my  
Lady



Lady Dutcheffe of Buckingham, is (I assure you) very well taken by his Majesty Sir R. Hopton  
and other Gentlemen in the west, have raised ten thousand Horse and Foot, with which they have  
already disarmed all persons in Cornwall that are disaffected to the King: they have taken  
Lanceston, and are marching into Devonshire to disarm the disaffected there; and so intend to  
come to meet the King at London: here are also in Wales about six or seven thousand men  
levied for the King, which are to be under Marquisse Hartston, that will be ready upon all occa-  
sions, to come to His Majesty; but we hope he will not need their help, having given the Earle of  
Essex such a blow, as they will make no haste againe to adventure themselves in that cause, a-  
gainst Gods Anointed: I shal refer your Lordship to the relation of the bearer, for the parti-  
culars. To morrow his Majesty marcheth towards London, by Oxford. I am so full of business,  
as I must crave your Lordships pardon that I write so briefly, but I am nevertheless  
Edw. Northampton.

Octob. 24. 1642.

Your Lordship most humble servant,  
EDW. NICHOLAS.

*The Earle of Holland his Speech.*

**M**Y Lord Major and you Gentlemen of the City. It is more by obedience then confidence, that  
I say any thing to you at this time, my Lords and the Committee command me, and therefore I  
shal obey them: That that I shal say to you, is to observe in the relation that this Noble Lord hath  
made: in the first part of it, what deliverance God hath sent you, that in a danger, and indeed such  
as I am confident all that were there beleve the cause of Religion, & Liberty, and all lost: you saw  
what a present turn it had, such a one, as if it did not give them the victory, it gave them the advan-  
tage, that is certain, & truly a very great one, especially when it was taken from so unhappy a con-  
dition as they were likely to be in, wherein God hath shewed us what a danger might have fallen  
upon us: And certainly it is, because every man should consider in that danger, what he might have  
suffered, and what his cause might have suffered, & to give you all by this warning, That as he hath  
now begun to deliver you only by his hand, and by his power, he will expect that you will expresse  
such a thankfulness to him for it, as now to make his cause your work, and to do it with your hands  
boldly, & with courage: For this Letter that you heard read now, you see what is threatened against  
you, the least that you must expect, is that the King, that certainly by the dispositions  
of those that command it, and have great power in it, you must know what to expect, and what to  
trust to; they intend to you no lesse (and that is to be believed) then the destroying of the City,  
your persons, and the preying upon your fortunes: This is not all, you see that if this doth not  
prevail, or be not powerfull enough, an Army must come from the West, the preparation of ano-  
ther in the North, from all parts of the Kingdom the sword is drawn against you, and truly having  
those ill intentions that they certainly have, it is the wisest course they can take, for in your City  
is the strength of the Kingdom indeed: it is not only the life, but the soule of it: if they can destroy  
you here, the rest of the Kingdom must all submit and yeeld, and in that yeelding must give over  
the maintenance of all that is most deere to them: Therefore if you will now consider how God  
hath shewed you first, that he hath kept the first blow from you, by delivering of you indeed from  
such an imminent danger, as it could not be beleaved it could have been recovered, but by himself,  
and by the power of his hand; this may give you just encouragement to pursue all things that are  
for his glory, and for the defence of your Religion, and his cause, I am confident, as you will do it  
with thankfulness, and duty, and sincer ty to him, so in wisdome, and reason you will (seeing with  
threatnings there are unto you, you will defend your selves, and your families: nature directs you  
to it, as well as piety; we only recommend this to you, that you may but know it, and take it into  
your thoughts, and into your hearts, and then we are confident your hearts will be raised with so  
much piety, with so much courage, and with so much resolution, as you will defend your selves, and  
in defending your selves, defend us, the Parliament, and the Kingdome, you may doe it, you have  
power, and we expect it from your affection. Fin.

The



The Lord Say and Scale his speech.

**M**Y Lords, and Gentlemen, that little that I have to say, shall not be to set forth your approaching danger, but I shall rather apply my self to stirre up your spirits, to encourage you, and to settle this opinion in you, that if you be not wanting to your selves, which cannot be imagined in this cause, you will have no cause to feare danger; it cannot be doubted by that which you have heard, but that these malignant mischevons counsellours, and these men of desperate fortunes that they have gathered to them, and into whose hands they have put our King, that their intentions are, that this rich glorious City, should be delivered up as a prey, as a reward to them for their treason against the Kingdome and the Parliament, and that your lives should satisfy their malice, your wives, your daughters, their lust, and religion it self the dearest thing of all others to us, should be made merchandise of, to invite Papists, to invite foreigners. Notwithstanding their insinuations let no mans heart be discouraged, you have power enough in your hands, to bring all this wickednesse upon their own heads, through Gods blessing, if you will use your hands, if you will hold them up to serve your God, to defend the true Religion of Almighty God, to defend your lives, to defend this Kingdome and the Parliament, you need not feare any thing that can be done by this broken Army, nor feare those things that are here written in this letter, nor those things that are falsely buzzed abroad by a malignant party, in your City to amaze you, there is no feare of danger, but in security, in sitting still; and therefore if you will be stirred up (as I cannot doubt, we cannot imagine you will) to doe that that that every man, both by the law of God, and by the law of Nature in this case will be induced to doe, through Gods blessing you shall both honour God, maintaine the true Religion, save this Kingdome, save the Parliament, and crown your good beginnings, that God hath pleased to shew himself unto us in; this is now not a time for men to think with themselves, that they will be in their shops, to get a little money, this is a time to do that that you doe, in common dangers, let everie man take his weapons in his hand, let him offer himself willingly to serve his God, and to maintaine true Religion; you may remember what God saith by the Prophet, my heart is set upon these people, that are willing to offer themselves willingly upon the high places; let everie man therefore shut up his shop, let him take his musket, let him offer himself readily, and willingly, let him not think with himself, who shall pay me but rather think this, I will come forth to save the Kingdome, to serve my God, to maintaine his true Religion, to save the Parliament, to save this noble citie, and when this danger is overcome, I will trust the State, that they will have a regard, unto whatsoever may be fit, either for my reparation in any losse, or for my reward; doe as you doe in common dangers, when there is a fire, men ask not who shall pay him his dayes wages, but everie man comes forth of his doores, helpes to quench the fire, brings a bucket if he have one, borrowes one of his neighbour if he have not, when the fire is quenched, then the City will regard to repair any man, that hath suffered all day, that doe you, everie one bring forth his Armes if he have it, if he have it not let him borrow Armes of his neighbours, or he shall be armed from the State; let everie man arm himself, and arme his Apprentises, and come forth with boldnesse and with courage, and with chearefullnesse, and doubt not but God will assist you; for though you be concerned in all you have, yet this is Gods cause, that should be your encouragement, for they are Papists; they are Atheists, that come to destroy you; they come indeed in the first and principall aim they have to destroy Religion; Papists are invited, they have Commissions; are these men that should defend the Protestant Religion when they are Papists and recusants? Therefore if that you shall come forth, God will goe forth with you, he will fight for you, he will save you, but how? he will not save you without your selves; you may remember what was said, Curse yee Merosh because they came not out

to help the Lord against the mightie; I would not your hearts be so full of fear, as  
he may blisse you, and therefore let every man be encouraged, let him see that the Lord  
himselfe is forwardesse; remember what the Scripture saith, *Hear O Israel: God is  
your King* as long as you are with him, the Lord will be with you in this cause, for he is  
then you must show your selves ready to be with him, but I need not use these speeches to  
that have expressed already so much affection as you have done, I shall only encourage  
you on; be not daunted, let not malignant parties rise up and down, and would you  
inform you, that there are these fears, and these dangers, let them not make you be  
your selves, feare them not at all, I shall conclude with this, that that good King said, up  
doing, and the Lord will be with you. *Finis.*

*The Lord Wharton his second Speech.*

**G**entlemen, I shall trouble you but with a word or two, the one is that part of the matter  
which I began withal; wherein truly I take my selfe to be very beholding to that Gentleman  
that spake after me, that he did not forget to inform you of the extraordinary blessing that  
bestowed upon the courage of honest, pious, and religious men; for truly there were very few  
that did any extraordinary service, but such as had a mark of religion upon them: That which  
I omitted to tell you, was this, that one great cause of the preservation, and of the success of  
this day, was the barbarousnes, and inhumanity of Prince Robert, and his Troops, who while we  
were fighting, not only pillaged of the baggage (which was but a peace employment,) but they  
barously killed Country-men that came in with their terms, and women, and children that  
went with them; this I think comes not amiss to tell you, because you may see what is the thing  
that we are at, which is pillage and baggage, and plundering, and the way which they would come  
it is murdering, and destroying; and therefore it will come in very properly, to encourage you  
in your work, which these two Noble Lords have so well opened to you, which is the standing upon  
your defence, and to that I shall only adde this, that when you shall have done that in that manner,  
and in that proportion, (which we do doubt not but you will do, because you have already shown  
your affections, and your willdoms to be so great in the carriage on of this business, that  
you shall have so behaved your selves,) there is no doubt but Gods blessing will be upon it, and  
you will be sure to have an extraordinary backe you will be sure to have an extraordinary assistance,  
the Lord will be with you, when you shall be ready to fight, when you shall be ready to fight, when you shall be ready to fight,  
the Lord will be on the other side, and when that Army shall lie betweene these two without question  
they will come to a very short conclusion, when you may reap the fruit of your labours, that you  
have been at, to your benefit, and your posterities. *Finis.*

*The Earle of Holland his second Speech.*

**M**y Lord Major, and Gentlemen, it is but a word or two that I shall say to you for the shortning  
up of this; the danger hath been represented to you, we must desire you likewise to consider  
how neere it moves, that you must resolve and act beere together: they conceive this Army will be  
at Oxford at this night, that is within such a distance, as within three daies they may march to  
London: it is very necessary for you to provide against this, as a danger that may be very suddenly  
upon you, if they should chanceto march before the other Army, and with such an advantage, as  
to break up bridges, or any such thing, as may hinder the other Army to move presently, and sud-  
denly after them: Consider how open you are to this danger, if you provide not presently for it:  
therefore as we have given you reasons, (and indeed as you may take almost from your own rea-  
sons to defend your selves) that it will be very necessary for you, to look upon this as a danger, that  
you will not lose an hour for the providing against, and that is all I shall say unto you. *Finis.*

*The Earle of Pembroke his second Speech.*

**M**y Lord Major, and you Gentlemen, I shall only speake one word to you, and that concerns  
your selves most neere, and you know them better then I: a great deale, though I have been  
a long time bred in the City for many yeers, truly you that are Citizens must know it better than  
I, you know you have a great malignant party in the City, you have now time and power to look  
to them, leave no time to look into it for, if you leave that till a time of distraction, they will be  
a great deale bolder than now they are, now you may do it in time.

*FINIS.*